Morning Oregonian.

XXXII. PORTLAND, OREGON: SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883. NO 7161

GENERAL NEWS.

Cheap and Fully Excursionists on the Way to Oregon.

[illegible] RECEIVED IN THE PAST [illegible]

Disqualifies in Massachusetts—Safe Judiciary—Safe Judiciary—Safe Judiciary

[illegible] Judiciary—Safe Judiciary

[illegible] to be working order. [illegible] full or run [illegible] either [illegible]

[illegible] Crook's [illegible] the turn to [illegible] an attack [illegible] had been [illegible] Washington, [illegible] Washington, [illegible] Washington,

The Daily Oregonian

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1885

SALMON

Any prediction relative to the amount of salmon that will be packed is uncertain as guides to be had except the weather of the day of entering the river. There are absolutely no signs which may be relied upon and whether there will be a large run or lights run of fish this year, all that can be said is that we shall find out. The prospects point to a very light pack this fall, but from the fact that the fish have been unusually plentiful in the river for the past two years, and by the amount of the season's pack in the Sacramento cannot be even estimated in advance, any calculation as to the future market must be considered as at random. But one thing may be stated as certain, that if the pack this season is small there will be large prices for the product. The outlook for the packers is bad in other respects. A prosperous season on the river means a bad season in the markets and the only hope for good prices in the latter is a light pack of product. For two years the fish on market have been very plentiful, and the consumption has been enormous, and the packers and wholesale dealers have made money. Retailers were buying at high prices, have found it difficult to get a new dollar from all of their customers, and foreign purchasers are now considering about to reduce loss to a minimum in the gold fields of the big stocks hidden away in English warehouses. To this date there has been very little actual new done for future delivery against the season's transactions early last year. The *American Grocer*, New York, writes of salmon as follows: "The American packing has been overdone, and that attempts at extension are being pushed in British Columbia, in Alaska and slightly on the Columbia and Sacramento rivers. Among the large new projects is one that intends purchasing one of the old Pacific Mail steamers with a view of running it to Alaskan waters and converting it into a salmon cannery. The scheme is likely to be carried out next year. This has been done before on a small scale. In Alaska the Indians furnish twenty-five salmon of an average weight of eight to ten pounds for one dollar. This year on the Columbia, the fishermen are bold and positive in their demand for 90 cents for fish. This move on their part has been a leading factor in checking sales on contract. In Japan salmon packing is being carried on. During the week offers have been invited from buyers here for a block of nearly 12,000 cases packed in that island. The heavy stock of salmon in England, largely composed of Fraser river fish is a dead weight on the market for new pack. Present holders will have to realize, and hence we find a very weak market in the United Kingdom. Purchases of first class Columbia river brands on contract must be made as low as similar brands can now be had down in New York via Liverpool." The lay-down cost of prime brands, offered in London at 22s 6d = $1 52½ in New York, duty paid, the rate being 35 per cent. upon the fish, cases as a manufactured article, with no duty on the fish. If the market in London is lower still it is probable prices can be shaded so as to permit of first class brands being landed in New York as low as $1 30.

The world's product of canned salmon has increased remarkably year by year. Accurate figures of last year's pack are not available but it will not fall below 1,100,000 cases, comparing with previous years as follows:

	Cases.		Cases.
1880	1,333,000	1879	660,000
1881	760,000	1878	636,000
1882	660,000	1877	604,000

During the past six years the United Kingdom imported as follows:

	Cases.		Cases.
1880	1,250,000	1879	914,000
1881	1,000,000	1878	817,000
1882	1,077,500	1877	705,410

For the 5 years prior to 1881 the United Kingdom absorbed an average of 811,148 cases. For the past two years it has received 1,077,500 cases, or 266,780 cases annually, being 227,602 cases above the average of the preceding four years. Does anyone familiar with the conditions of the manufacturing and agricultural interests of Great Britain imagine as there was any such increase in consumption? In 1880 the average price of salmon was 21s per case, rising before the close of the year to 22s, and steadily advancing, until the average cost in 1882 was 30s per case. And yet, in the face of a higher cost and huge supplies, an attempt is made to make packers and dealers on this side believe the consumption has increased nearly 50 per cent! The stocks found for sale, and the declining market in England afford no encouragement to the usual heavy buying on either foreign or home account, to parallel the contract. Hence the holding off.

If prices should drop, the *Grocer* thinks that eastern buyers would make concessions at once. If opening prices were $1 25 on the river, it would induce buying, and the lower the figures the greater would be the demand. The market in the eastern states is in a first-rate condition to invite business when prices are low. Stocks are light there, it was except a block of 7000 to 10,000 cases held by one firm at New York city. New York dealers are all disposed to buy, but prices must be lower than last year, when they ranged from $1 60 to $1 75 in New York, and even then the trade was slow, as jobbers knew there was a very small profit at such figures and no chance for an advance.

Under all these circumstances, canners must feel that unless the fisheries recede in their demands the English market is relieved in some miraculous way, that the packing this season will get the salmon market in the same demoralized condition it was in a few years ago.

ARGUMENTS FOR IT

Taking for its text the license ordinance of this city, the Helena (Montana) *Herald* says: "High license will furnish the means to pay criminal costs and support poor houses and lunatic asylums which intemperance does so much to fill. High license will make the cost of liquor dear, and we consider it a kindness to give a drinker little rather than much for his money. If the cost of drink were made four times as much as it is and the quality of the liquor improved in the same proportion it would be the best temperance reformation the country has ever seen. If license is made high those who pay the high price will watch that the others do not sell, and thus some of the worst places will be closed. Some will say that the poor man should have his poor whisky as well as the richer one has more costly beverage, but we think the poor man will fare the best under the arrangement. If he gets better liquor, he will be a gain if he gets less of it that will be another, and if he gets economical and says he can not afford to drink it will be the greatest gain of all. In sweeps we therefore the argument sustains the new regulation."

It may not be possible in every city to sustain an ordinance like that which we have here, and in some places such ordinance cannot be enacted. But still there is a way. This issue in the recent election in Chicago was high license and it was defeated by the votes, probable by more than 10,000 majority. A special to the New York *Times* says: "This proposition is the last campaign which will be made by the Chicago republicans on that line and in that form. This spiteful expression is the result of despondency on the part of its authors and defeat but does not end the matter. It is disclosed that the aliens, a relatively small but universal suffrage can control its votes. In there are others who do not despair. It has learned that it is not wise to let a governing city through the votes of the classes and the enemies of government they have got to the legislature of the state to get a high license law which the voting quarters of the city can not repeal. A bill for such law has been passed by one branch of the legislature and it is believed will be passed by the other.

The friends of the new license and bond of finance of this city feel not concealed from them selves the danger that through the action of aliens it may be repealed. But if the shame to the native citizens of this city, the future generations of this city feel not concealed from themsel

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

BY N. GILMAN

GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No. 53 First st., Portland, Or.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1883,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Household F urniture and Carpets,

Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery and Silverware,

MERCHANDISE,

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

T. J. O'CONNOR,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant

Monday and Thursday, Fine Sale Rooms,

Wednesday, Retail Sales at Residences,

Saturday, Tattersall in Rear.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

OF

DIAMONDS,

Fine Jewelry, Gold & Silver Watches, Rings, etc.

ON THURSDAY EVENING AT 7:30,

We will commence to close out by auction

The Largest Stock of Diamonds, Watches and Silver Ware ever Offered in this City.

Elegant Diamond Rings, Studs, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Solitaires, etc.

Also a fine line of Gold and Silver Watches with Waltham, Howard & Elgin movements.

Store Fixtures, Safe, Counters, Show Cases, etc.

All goods guaranteed as represented.

1941 T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm will be required to make payment to [illegible] on presentation to [illegible].

Portland, Oregon, April 9, 1883.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm will be required to make payment to [illegible] on presentation to [illegible].

Portland, Oregon, April 9, 1883.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Take notice: That the firm heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm will be required to make payment to [illegible] on presentation to [illegible].

Portland, Oregon, April 9, 1883.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The

The Daily Oregonian

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1883.

SALMON.

Any prediction relative to the salmon pack would be as uncertain as a guess about the weather of the day after to-morrow. There are absolutely no signs which may be relied upon, and whether the run will be heavy or light is one of the things which no fellow can find out. The price of the canned product this fall will, of course, be controlled largely by the amount of the season's pack, and as this cannot be even estimated in advance, speculation as to the future market must be hazardous at random. But one thing may be stated as certain, that if the pack this season should be large, the price of the product will be low. The outlook for the packers is bad in either event. A prosperous season in the river means a bad season in the markets; and the only hope for good prices is an off season in the matter of products. For two years the canned salmon market has been manipulated by middle men in the interest of themselves and of the packers, and while they have made money, who were buying at high prices, have found it difficult to get a new dollar for an old one. And foreign purchasers are donadering about to reduce losses to a minimum and get rid of the big stocks ridden away in Easy ish wavel ousse. To this date there has been very little business done for future delivery against immense transaction early last year. The *American Grocer*, New York, writing of salmon, says the business of packing has been overdone, and that still its extension is being pushed in British Columbia, in Alaska and slightly on the Columbia and Sacramento rivers. Among the large new projects is one that intends purchasing one of the old Pacific Mail steamers with a view of running it to Alaska waters and converting it into a salmon cannery. The scheme is likely to be carried out next year. This has been done before on a small scale. In Alaska the Indians furnish twenty-five salmon of an average weight of eight to ten pounds for one dollar. This year, on the Columbia, the fishermen are bold and positive in their demand for 10 cents per fish. This move on their part has been a leading factor in checking sales on contract. In Japan salmon canning is being carried on. During this week offers have been invited from buyers here for a block of nearly 10,000 cases packed in that island. The heavy stock of salmon in England, largely composed of Fraser river fish, is a dead weight on the market for new pack. Present holders will have to realize, and hence we find a very weak market in the United Kingdom. Purchases of first class Columbia river brands on contract cannot be made as low as similar brands can now be laid down in New York via Liverpool. The log-down cost of prime brands, offered in London at 23s 6d, is $4 52½ in New York, duty paid; the rate being 35 per cent. upon the tin, cans as a manufactured article, with 20 per cent on the fish. If the market in England continue dull it is probable prices can be studied so as to permit of first class brands being landed at New York as low as $4 50.

The world's product of canned salmon has increased remarkably year by year. Accurate figures of last year's pack are not available, but it will not fall below 1,100,000 cases, comparing with previous years as follows

	Cases.		Cases.
1882	1,208,000	1879	586,000
1881	800,000	1878	398,500
1880	560,000	1877	604,762

During the past six years the United Kingdom imported as follows:

	Cases.		Cases.
1882	2,408,283	1879	964,320
1881	865,661	1878	317,920
1880	1,297,841	1877	396,440

For the five years prior to 1881 the United Kingdom absorbed an average of 811,148 cases. For the past two years it has received 1,077,500 cases, or 536,750 cases annually, being 227,602 cases above he average of the, preceding four years. Does anyone familiar with the conditions of the manufacturing and agricultural interests of Great Britain imagine that there was any such increase in consumption? In 1880 the average price of salmon was 21s per case, rising before the close of the year to 23s, and steadily advancing, until the average cost in 1882 was 30s per case. And yet, in the face of a higher cost and huge supplies, an attempt is made to make packers and dealers on this side believe the consumption has increased nearly 70 per cent. The stocks found for sale, and the declining market in England, afford no encouragement to the usual heavy buyers or other foreign or home account, to purchase on contract. Hence the holding off.

If prices should drop, the Grocer thinks that another buyers would make contracts at once. If opening prices were $1 25 on the river it would induce buying, and the lower the figures the greater would be the demand. The market in the eastern states is in a first-rate condition to invite business when prices are low. Stocks are light there, if we except a block of 7000 to 10,000 cases held by one firm at New York city. New York dealers are all disposed to buy, but prices must be lower than last year, when they ranged from $1 00 to $1 75 in New York, and even then the trade was slow, as jobbers knew there was a very small profit at such figures and no chance for an advance.

Under all these circumstances, cannery men feel that unless the fishermen recede in their demands and the English market relieved in some miraculous way, that the packing this season will put the salmon market in the same demoralized condition it was in a few years ago.

AMUSEMENTS FOR IT.

Taking for its text the Mercer ordinance of this city, the Helena (Montana) *Herald* says: "High license will furnish the means to pay criminal costs and support poor houses and lunatic asylums which intemperance does so much to fill. High license will make the cost of liquor dear, and we consider it a kindness to give a drinker little rather than much for his money. If the cost of drink were made four times as much as it is, and the quality of the liquor improved in the same proportion it would be the best temperance reformation the country has ever seen. If license is made high those who pay the high prices will watch that the others do not sell, and thus some of the worst places will be closed. Some will say that the poor man should have his poor whisky as well as the richer one his or reasonably beverage, but we think the poor man will fare the best under the arrangement. If he gets better liquor that will be a gain if he gets less of it that will be another, and if he gets economical and says he can not afford to drink, it will be the greatest gain of all." In every way, therefore, the argument sustains the new regulation.

It may not be possible in every city to sustain an ordinance like that which we have here, and in some places such ordinance cannot be enacted. But still there is a way. The issue in the recent election in Chicago was high license, and it was defeated by the voting rabble by more than 10,000 majority. A special to the New York *Times* says: "This is probably the last campaign which will be run in the Chicago republican on the high license order platform." This spiteful expression is the result of deep disappointment, not perhaps over party defeat, but on account of the fact so plainly disclosed that the slums of a great city, under universal suffrage can control its destinies. But there are others who do not despair. Having learned that it is not wise to try to govern a city through the votes of the classes who are enemies of government, they have gone to the legislature of the state to get a high license law, which the voting rumholes of the city cannot repeal. A bill for such law has been passed by one branch of the legislature, and it is believed will be passed by the other.

The friends of the new license and bond ordinance of this city have not concealed from themselves the danger that through some turn of affairs it may be repealed. But if this shall come to pass they are going direct to the legislature for a similar regulation, and may do so in any event. It is just as well to take control of the liquor question out of the hands of the rabble that the free whisky element of Portland can make it the issue.

ANOTHER CHECKMATE.

Yesterday the first installment of the latest attack of the journals on The Oregonian appeared, in the shape of a column and a half run

In its issue of yesterday The Oregonian printed in its own "special" columns a denial of the prominent charge made against it, that some over the wires to this point as well as The Oregonian, as the news to the Western associated press. These items were all properly credited in the paper to the above named news bureau. But this, contrary to duty in such cases, was not done, evidently with the design of a startling and unparalleled way to deceive the public by claiming, as its own "special" news what was read the day on previously of all the northwestern newspapers in the Western associated press. Below we produce a few instances showing where The Oregonian has falsely carried dispatches of the associated press as their own "special" property.

The fire who by organ frowns (as it will with republication of the items side by side and comparison will examine about "corporate check" journal stic bravery, and such things as it knows most about. But mark, now, how plain a tale shall put it down.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., SUPT'S OFFICE, PORTLAND, OR., April 20, 1883.

THE OREGONIAN Publishing Co., City. In reply to your communication of this date, I have to say that the items you refer to as published in THE OREGONIAN of the 19th, and of which the headings are given below, were received as specials to THE OREGONIAN. They were delayed in transmission on account of trouble on the wires and under ordinary conditions would have been received in time for publication in THE OREGONIAN of the 18th inst. As they were received as specials to your paper I was obliged to charge them to your account at the usual special rates, although, as you state, the same items were subsequently received in the Western associated press report.

I give below at your request a memorandum of the time each item was received here as special to THE OREGONIAN, and by the W. U. C. P. report:

Philadelphia Item—"Zeta's Threatening Letter," received as specials to OREGONIAN, 3:25 P. M., April 18. Received as Western Associated Press report, 12:36 A. M. April 19.

New York Item—"Dinner to Retiring Wool Merchants," received as special to OREGONIAN, 6:28 P.M., April 18. Received in Western Associated Press report, 12:36 A. M. April 19.

Washington D. C. Item—"Langtry Lily in Washington," received as special to OREGONIAN, 8:35 P. M., April 18. Received as Western Associated press report, 12:36 A. M. April 19.

London Item—"In event of American Affair Involving France, etc.," received as special to OREGONIAN, 7:50 P. M., April 18. Received as Western associated press report, 10:45 P. M., April 19.

Yours truly, F. H. LAMB, Asst Superintendent.

THE OREGONIAN having now proven that it correctly designated the items referred to as its own specials, may properly add an explanation of the circumstances of their repetition by the Western associated press. This journal is a member of two news associations. One of them is the Western associated press, which began April 1 to furnish a report to journals on this coast; the other is the California associated press, of which the paper has been a member during many years. In addition it has specials from its own correspondents in San Francisco, and from all principal points in the northwest. Of course, all its eastern news comes through San Francisco. Sometimes the same piece of news is sent by both associations. To illustrate by other instances, on Thursday THE OREGONIAN published a special which gave an account of a "spat" between Gov. Butler of Massachusetts and counsel employed in the Tewksbury investigation. The same subsequently came in the common report, and appeared in the free whisky organ on Friday morning. Again, the full report of the recent disaster to shipping in British Columbia, which was printed on Wednesday morning, was a special to the California associated press; a copy was dropped here for THE OREGONIAN on Tuesday morning, but too late for the paper of that day. Tuesday night it was telegraphed back from San Francisco by the Western associated press. Accident, therefore, gave our special to the free whisky organ. Otherwise it would not have had the report at all.

It is proper to say, however, that delivery of the same news by the two associations is unusual. It happens only in the case of a comparatively small number of items. Therefore the great body of special news presented by this paper appears in no other journal of the northwest; and our special report often exceeds the volume of the general one. The transmission of an occasional item in both reports requires us to pay for telegraphing both, and is, of course, a cause of some loss; but this journal does not allow that incident to stand in the way of its determination to furnish *all the news*. To do this it must have access to all sources from which news can be obtained. No other paper in the northwest receives the report of the California associated press; and therefore THE OREGONIAN, being also a member of that association, designates the dispatches it receives through that association as "special." But it never so designates any dispatch unless so received and paid for by it. In its dealings with its readers it is an inflexible principle to avoid misleading statements and all forms of duplicity or deception; first, because it is right, and second, because no journal can prosper in any other way.

But the free whisky organ takes the other course. Daily it prints as "special" a mass of matter which never comes to it by wire. Every newspaper man detects at once every one of these fraudulent "dispatches," which are either clipped entire from eastern papers or rewritten here in the hope of disguising them. For example, the "special" in yesterday's hoodlum organ, headed "The Coming Tide—Immigration Pouring into the Northwest by thousands," is the substance, and in many parts the very words, of article that appeared in the St. Paul and Minneapolis papers about two weeks ago. The pretended interview with the chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington about "The Hog," some days further back, was made up out of a copy of the report of that bureau printed some months ago; and so on. These petty devices deceive nobody except those who having eyes to see see not.

They who have been long acquainted with THE OREGONIAN—even its enemies—long since learned the futility of attempting to impugn its statements of facts or the integrity of its news. On these points it has taught everybody who has assailed it lessons which they remember. Perhaps the organ of hoodlumism and free whisky will in time learn as much on this point as some others have—if it be not too stupid and survive long enough.

The low class of wholesale dealers who back the retail vendors of the bowel-scorching aqua fortis dispensed in the unlicensed drinking holes of the city complain that enforcement of the new ordinance is unjust because it is impossible first, for so many to pay the license and, second, for so many to give the bond. That is just what was anticipated and desired. To furnish security for all the saloons, they say, would require 300 bondsmen and it is out of the question to find so many persons, with the qualifications required, who would go on the bonds. Undoubtedly. Good citizens expect to get rid of at least half the saloons of the city, including all the hell dens by the ordinance. That is just what it is intended to accomplish.

The backbone of the lawless liquor association of Portland is a set of "agents" and "wholesale dealers" who have long been "forcing the trade." These enemies of public peace and order, with a shiftlessness and laziness that render them wholly insensible to any of the obligations of decency, simply want to make money by pushing a traffic upon the very lowest levels of vice and infamy. So they rush to defeat all over the city, and exhort the proceeds of drunkenness in as shameless a way as the lowest courtesan plies her trade.

Tracklaying on the extension direct from the Northern Pacific is now within 60 miles of Helena. On the western division it is within 60 miles of Missoula. It is expected to reach both points by the middle of June. Between Helena and Missoula the distance is 170 miles. At this time the track to be laid is less than 240 miles. It ought to be completed without difficulty before the end of September.

A correspondent at St. Helens, whose letter we print this morning, thinks THE OREGONIAN made too broad a statement last week in the editorial that in the future Oregon wheat shall be put on shipboard at Puget sound, or at a point on the Columbia river below St. Helens Bar. Portland will suffer serious loss, he thinks, and so far, we must admit his criticism to be just, that the country if there is to be a country, will be between the Columbia river and Puget sound and that Portland must have as far for her commercial position as for the Columbia river as our chief channel of commerce. If it be sought to attempt to deepen the river channels should fail, we have the option of building ships on the Columbia river or on the sound. The distance from Portland to deep water, the nearest point is Columbia City or Linnly 20 miles, and we shall soon have a rail as well as water connection with it. Columbia City is ideally adapted for a deep-water shipping point. The heaviest vessels can come within a plank's length of the shore and the banks are firm and above the reach of the highest floods, while the stream affords anchorage room for any number of ships. Still the thing for Portland to do is to open the channels. As between the Columbia river and Puget sound, Portland necessarily, who now control all, and who will continue to control most of the grain export business, will choose the former; but the advantages of loading at our own docks are too important to let slip, and we mistake the spirit of our merchants if they allow other points to reap them. In shipping from so near a point as Columbia City, it is true Portland won't retain the coal trade of the shipping, which after awhile, will be a great business of itself; but in letting its business go even so far from home it is in danger of letting it go on to the Sound. We must load our ships at our own docks.

PLEA FOR BETTER ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The point of question I wish to ask through your paper is this: Is there no way in which the public can reach the county judge and commissioners so that we can get some work done on the roads east of the Willamette river? I was a member of a jury to locate a road from the ground new fourth now just being erected at a cost of over $30,000.

TERMS:

Only one-fourth required to be paid down, the balance on long time, in monthly, quarterly or half yearly payments, at the option of purchaser. The

TITLE

To all this property is guaranteed to be absolutely perfect. The magnificent steamer

LURLINE

Will leave her dock on special trip May 1st at 2:30 A. M., and, returning, will leave Vancouver at 12:30 P. M. Fare only fifty cents.

Do not fail to make the May-day Excursion.

For maps, information, etc., call at our First and Washington street, Portland, or of TOOLEY & BIRCH, Real Estate Agents, Vancouver.

[Redacted]

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL!

FOR THE

Benefit of the O. F. Orphans' Home,

AT

MECHANICS' PAVILION, THURSDAY, April 26, 1883.

The Concert under the direction of PROF. KIMBROS and an Orchestra of Forty Pieces!

A Grand Entertainment Guaranteed.

Tickets One Dollar.

By order of Ex. Com.:

State Treasurer's Twenty-Fifth Notice.

STATE OF OREGON, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SALEM, APRIL 3, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following warrants will be paid upon presentation at this office, interest on the same ceasing from date hereof:

[Numbers] 2, 256, 257, 418, 1 to 200, 421, 422, 424, 425, 431, 444, 451, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION
J. W. GILMAN
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission
No. 49 First St., bet. Pine and
REGULAR AUCTION
HOUSE OF
TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1888,
Horses and Furniture and
MERCHANDISE.
GILMAN & CO.
L. J. O'CONNOR
Auctioneer & Commission
Every Monday and Thursday,
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
DIAMONDS,
Fine Jewelry, Gold
Watches, Rings, etc.
ON THURSDAY EVENING
We will
The Largest Stock of Diamonds,
and Silver Watches Ever
Ever Offered in this City.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.
SCHILLING & THEILE,
ENGINEERS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS
C. W. BROWN, CIVIL ENGINEER
COOPER & HARRIS,
CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING
PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
An Avalanche
OF
Having received from eastern manufacturers a Surplus Amount of Clothing, I shall, in order to make room for my spring stock, offer to buyers, the most reliable and stylish Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing ever offered for sale in this city at prices that will please the most economical mind. My stock comprises all the Novelties for Men's, Youths' and Boys' wear. Being compelled for good trade as before, my stock will satisfy the most fastidious.
A. ROBERTS,
Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor,
COR. FIRST AND ALDER STS.
CALIFORNIA
Safe Deposit and Trust
THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
An Avalanche
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A. ROBERTS,
Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor,
COR. FIRST AND ALDER STS.
CALIFORNIA
Safe Deposit and Trust

The Daily Morning Oregonian.
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1888.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Communications in relation to business matters should not be addressed to the paper. For small notices, parties may make known their wants by sending a postal card.

CITY.

Views of Chehalis.—A number of views of Chehalis, who some time ago made sketches of that city, and made sketches of it, have been received by the Chehalis Board of Trade. The meeting, since the beautiful scenery of the section is noted, has just completed a number of photographic views of that section, which will be sent to the Canadian exhibition. The views are to be taken from a point on the Chehalis River, about 100 feet above the river, and will be a view of the river and the surrounding country. It is surrounded by high hills, and the river is in the form of a horseshoe. The views will be taken in the spring, when the scenery is at its best. The views will be sent to the exhibition in a few days, and will be exhibited in the drawing and coloring. The views will be sent to the exhibition in a few days, and will be exhibited in the drawing and coloring. The views will be sent to the exhibition in a few days, and will be exhibited in the drawing and coloring.

Fell Down Stairs.—Yesterday afternoon, which killed one man and injured another, others than the one mentioned, fell down the stairs of the building, laid down in the stairs of the building, and another effect. It has shown that in the past year, or a boiler, so worn out with the boiling case, many of whom are known to every one as danger. He great a feeling was aroused Engineer Chosen a death and to the last half century of teachers in institutions where there has been no odium attached to the work. It will be directed, in healthy. The schools have been moved carelessly charged with ill health which in the majority, for some as proved by statistics, was produced by social excess or home incidents.

Referring to the recent protests of D. Morgan Dix against the present time and the present status of womankind, the lecturer particularly asked. Which of things is to be preferred since this is deemed so necessary? At one point of the lecture the audience was asked to reserve when it was said: "Man in one breath deep as woman for screaming at a mouse, yet forces her into factories to work for starvation wages." Applause followed this statement.

Mental Interests in Oregon.—It was observed that a piece of commercial property, or a piece of land, or a piece of property, was considered valuable for which no title had been obtained. The third of the number of which a large number of the complainants entered a plea of guilty.

Mr. Williams was then called to the stand. He was examined by the prosecution, and this was not finished when the court adjourned.

The lecture given by E. K. Phillips upon "The causes of the war of the rebellion" under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic at Red Man's hall last evening for the benefit of Burnside camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, was well attended, and was exceedingly instructive as well as interesting.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The Oregon sailed at midnight with the following passengers:

M Lewis	H F Bostock
W W Blow	T M Long
J Long	C F Heiser
H Cleveland	E Smith
C A Alsbury	C W Allsky
A Thatcher and wife	J B Chartinett
F O Smith, wife and child	Henry C F Best
F J Adams	W Clifford
D Linderman	F E Scott
F L Cutter	Wm Preuss
J Lacy	M Wise
S G Winter	M V Clark
F P Spitz	M Mahon
I B Malochs	Frank Meloche
Prof Schwab, wife & child	Miss Hyde
Mrs Higgins	S B Hyde
H Gandelfinger	J B Daniels
H E Klanecott	G B Brown
E E Meier	Sy Dobinson
Mrs Edwards	O Cleaves
John Howard	T Gray
D P Mitchell	S Campbell
A Sigsbon	T N Swiney
E H Gross	P M Kemp
W T Small	M L Trithle
J Buffington	Mrs Mary Kalleck
H T Small wife & child	C Q Rymont
M E Brink	David Kidd

And 140 in steerage.

PERSONAL.

Judge L. B. Stearns has returned from Oakland.

H. M. McCarthney arrived yesterday from San Francisco and is registered at the St. Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hilton leave this morning for Walla Walla for a visit of a week's duration.

Mr. Willard and party arrived at Salmon last night and will reach here by the Wide West this morning.

Kirk C. Ward, editor of the Seattle *Chronicle*, arrived by yesterday's steamer and leaves for home this morning.

A Rush formerly with A. W. Ockbock but who has been residing in Chaney, W. T. for some time is in the city on a visit.

Mrs. H. M. Deal, of Dayton, W. T. is in the city and will leave by Monday night's steamer to spend a few days in San Francisco.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

THURSDAY, April 12.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

State of Oregon vs. Charles Howard. Guilty as charged. Saturday for sentence.

State of Oregon vs. J. Ellison—Guilty.

FRIDAY, April 13.

Mary Taylor vs. Geo. A. Taylor. Motion to file supplemental answer allowed.

State of Oregon vs. Thomas Fennerty—Motion for new trial denied. Sentence one year to the penitentiary.

State of Oregon vs. Ah Bow and Ah Chore—Guilty.

IN EQUITY.

Spare vs. Home Mutual Insurance company. On motion of defendant plaintiff's bill, failing to file amended complaint within time allowed, it having found the complaint insufficient in law, judgment that plaintiff's bill be without prejudice to new suit. Costs and disbursements to be taxed.

Burns vs. Scott et al. Exception to answer, etc., taken and allowed.

POLICE COURT.

Three drunks were fined $10 and all three to each if they pay into the office of the clerk of the court.

J. C. Morrison, for defendants, a dismissal of the case against Tim Hogan for assault and battery was filed, and the defendant discharged.

The case against Tim Hogan for assault and battery was filed, and the defendant discharged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
MUSICAL AND LITERARY.

THE RELIEF CORPS ENTERTAINMENT.

Interesting Letter from Mr. Hibbard's Son-in-Law.

Tuesday evening's entertainment by Burnside Relief Corps, No. 1, at the Taylor-street Methodist church, was a most successful affair. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, and the audience was delighted with the excellent programme rendered. The following letter from Mr. Hibbard's son-in-law, Mr. Hibbard, who is now in the Philippines, was read by Mrs. Hibbard, and was listened to with great interest:

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 15, 1888.

Dear Mother and Father:—I received your letter of Dec. 15th, and was glad to hear from you. I am well and hope you are the same. I have been very busy since I last wrote you, and have had no time to write. I am now on the island of Luzon, and am stationed at the town of Cabanatuan, about 100 miles north of Manila. The country is very beautiful, and the people are very friendly. I have been riding around a good deal, and have seen many interesting things. The rice fields are very extensive, and the harvest is now in progress. The natives are very industrious, and work hard in the fields. I have also been visiting the mountains, which are very high and rugged. The scenery is magnificent, and I wish you could see it. I am enjoying good health, and hope to continue to do so. I will write again soon. Love to all.

Your affectionate son,
HIBBARD.

THE FREE WHISKEY CASES.

The Grand Jury Reports Against Hiatt and Hite.

The Grand Jury, which has been in session for the past week, has returned indictments against Hiatt and Hite for violating the internal revenue laws. The indictments charge that the defendants did, on the 1st day of March, 1888, unlawfully and willfully sell, barter, and dispose of, and cause to be sold, bartered, and disposed of, certain quantities of whiskey, without having paid the tax thereon, and without having given the bond required by law. The indictments are based on the testimony of one witness, who is said to be a reliable man. The defendants will be arraigned in the morning.

THE FAST SIDE.

[illegible]

WHITE BY AND PENDLETON.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.

SALEM, April 9.

Court met at 10 A. M. full bench present.

L. K. G. Smith, appellant, vs. J. Ira W. Welch and others, respondents. Argued and submitted.

State of Oregon, respondent, vs. John Stewart, appellant. Argued for appellant's counsel and the district attorney given ten days to file brief and argument.

Ordered that the court stand adjourned until Tuesday at 10 A. M.

TAKE NOTICE HORSEMEN.

Entries of the Summer Meeting at City View Park close to-day. L. B. STINSON, Secy.

TO STOCKKEEPERS IN THE INTERIOR AND CITY.

I will receive prices with March 1st, Grant & Co. stock, Burnt River, Or., or any town on the coast, in my block 6 logs. My premium for a block subject to this count. H. H. HITT, for Third and Alder. Order may be filled [illegible] and after receipt [illegible] for manufacturing [illegible].

BUSINESS ITEMS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE

Has Received Universal Endorsement.

No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for preventing dandruff, strengthening the hair, and producing a dark and glossy. It stops baldness and prevents premature gray hair.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures others, will cure you.

Ayer's Pills Cure Constipation.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Gray Hair.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Fever and Ague.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Scrofula.

Ayer's Pills Cure Sick Headache.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Bronchitis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Color to Gray Hair.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Chills and Fever.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Blood Diseases.

Ayer's Pills Cure Dyspepsia.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Asthma.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Vitality to Hair.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Malarial Fever.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Rheumatism.

Ayer's Pills Cure Liver Complaint.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Whooping Cough.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Hair to Bald Heads.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Intermittent Fever.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Boils.

Ayer's Pills Cure Jaundice.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Croup.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Hair to Bald Heads.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Remittent Fever.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Carbuncles.

Ayer's Pills Cure Piles.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Hoarseness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Hair to Bald Heads.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Bilious Fever.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Erysipelas.

Ayer's Pills Cure Constipation.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Influenza.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Hair to Bald Heads.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Dumb Ague.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Sores.

Ayer's Pills Cure Headache.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Pneumonia.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Hair to Bald Heads.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Pernicious Fever.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Ulcers.

Ayer's Pills Cure Dizziness.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Pleurisy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Hair to Bald Heads.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Congestive Fever.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Tumors.

Ayer's Pills Cure Nausea.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Bronchial Affections.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Hair to Bald Heads.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Typhoid Fever.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Eruptions.

Ayer's Pills Cure Loss of Appetite.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Throat Diseases.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Hair to Bald Heads.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Typhoid Fever.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Pimples.

Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Lung Diseases.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Hair to Bald Heads.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Typhoid Fever.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Blotches.

Ayer's Pills Cure Biliousness.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Consumption.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Restores Hair to Bald Heads.

Ayer's Ague Cure Cures Typhoid Fever.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Humors.

Ayer's Pills Cure Sick Headache.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures Scrofula.

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The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1886.

THROUGH TO JACKSONVILLE.

Notes by the Way---The Willamette Valley in Spring Attire.

QUIRKITIES OF A STAGE RIDE, WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE DRUMMER.

Jacksonville and the Rogue River Valley---Industries and Products of the Country---Bright Prospects for the Future.

JACKSONVILLE, Oregon, April 16, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A trip to Jacksonville from Portland at this season of the year is one of pleasure, notwithstanding some almost unavoidable inconveniences. From Portland to Roseburg, through the Willamette and the Umpqua valley, I noticed that almost everywhere the farmers had taken advantage of the fine weather of last month to sow the fields where the grain had been frozen. Occasionally a place would be seen where, for experiment or other cause, the grain had not been sown. There the grass was coming up in spots, but elsewhere the young wheat was growing luxuriantly. The principal points of interest to a traveler at this season of the year, between Portland and Roseburg, is the view of the wide extent of fertile lands in the Willamette and Umpqua valleys, and the hills green with thriving native grasses. There are, too, the distant mountain ranges to add interest to the scenery, and an occasional view of the rivers and creeks which drain this well-watered section. The trail left Roseburg at nearly dark for the "grind," which is now at a place called Riddle, 40 miles distant. At Riddle the alleged town is more than half a mile from the station. It consists of the farm house of Mr. Riddle, on whose farm the place is located, and several new and roughly-constructed buildings. A stay all night is something like the policeman's life ---"not a happy one." The trouble is this, so far, that Riddle is a temporary place, of importance, and will be left behind as the railroad advances. From this on there is great trouble by reason of the limited capacity of the allegedstages. The regular officehorse snubber are not now running, and the canvas-covered four-horse wagons, which are doing duty as substitutes, will merge into two-horse only hurdles on the 26th inst. It is often that a person from Portland is compelled to stay at Riddle for one or two days waiting for room, or else, as a large number do, pay for two conveyances. Now that the railroad is building, the stage company should provide conveyances for the accommodation of the large number of passengers that daily, at present, the stage must travel over. Of course on account of the bad roads, the passengers of the large amount of mail and express matter. It is a question whether present concerns the inhabitants of this whole southern country, as well as the general traveling public.

The guests at present for many miles from Riddle, found in part of the canvas-covered, are large hostelries for the accommodation of the traveling public. The [illegible] are usually [illegible] before we reached [illegible] are generally crowded. As we came [illegible] of the canyon [illegible] the change a splendid road [illegible] roads to [illegible] very good [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]